



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505P)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

10404-122

Date of Issuance:

6/17/21

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

LESCO Stonewall 4L Herbicide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

LESCO, Inc.
1385 East 36th Street
Cleveland, OH 44114-4114

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
2. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

Continued on page 2

Signature of Approving Official:

Mindy Ondish, Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

6/17/21

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSF:

- Basic CSF dated 1/12/2021

If you have any questions, please contact Derek Corbin by phone at 703-347-8903, or via email at Corbin.Derek@epa.gov

Enclosure

PRODIAMINE	GROUP	3	HERBICIDE
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LESCO® STONEWALL® 4L HERBICIDE

For preemergence control of grass and broadleaf weeds in:

- Established Turfgrasses (excluding golf course putting greens), Lawns and Sod Nurseries
- Container, Field Grown, and Landscape Ornamentals;
- Conifer and Hardwood Seedling Nurseries
- Established Perennials and Wildflower Plantings
- Non-Crop Areas Including Managed Rights-of-Way for Transportation Systems and Utilities (including Roadways, Roadsides, Railways, and Equipment Yards);
- Facilities Including Substations, Tank Farms, Pumping Stations, Parking and Storage Areas, Ungrazed Fence Rows; and
- Christmas Tree Farms

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Prodiamine40.7%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:59.3%

TOTAL:100.0%

LESCO Stonewall 4L Herbicide contains 4 pounds active ingredient per gallon.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
Emergency phone	(800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC (transportation and spills)

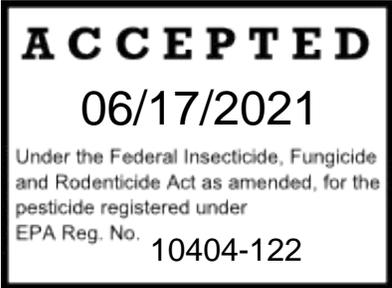
EPA REG. NO. 10404-122

EPA EST.NO.

#XXXXXX

NET CONTENTS: XX lbs (X.XX kg)

Manufactured for:
LESCO, Inc.
1385 East 36th Street
Cleveland, OH 44114-4114



**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

CAUTION: Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. May be harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin, or inhaled. Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

All Mixers, Loaders, Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides, the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS [40 CFR 170.607(d-e)].

IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided with all of the PPE specified above for applicators and other handlers, and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.
- Remove PPE after handling this product.
As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product has low solubility in water. At the limit of solubility, this product is not toxic to fish. However, at concentrations substantially above the level of water solubility, it may be toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent sites. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY STATEMENT: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow to come into contact with oxidizing or reducing agents. Hazardous chemical reactions may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170.

This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance.

It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard. **Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.**

Exception: if the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is :

- Coveralls
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements of this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR part 170). The "WPS" applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forest, or nurseries. Keep unprotected persons out of treated area until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

LESCO Stonewall 4L Herbicide is a pre emergence herbicide that provides residual control of many grass and broadleaf weeds in:

- Established Turfgrasses (excluding golf course putting greens), Lawns and Sod Nurseries
- Container, Field Grown, and Landscape Ornamentals;
- Conifer and Hardwood Seedling Nurseries
- Established Perennials and Wildflower Plantings
- Non-Crop Areas Including Managed Rights-of-Way for Transportation Systems and Utilities (including Roadways, Roadsides, Railways, and Equipment Yards);
- Facilities Including Substations, Tank Farms, Pumping Stations, Parking and Storage Areas, Ungrazed Fence Rows; and
- Christmas Tree Farms

This product controls susceptible weeds by preventing growth and development of newly germinated weed seeds. Weed control is most effective when this product is activated by at least 0.5 inch of rainfall or irrigation or shallow incorporation (1 to 2 inches) before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days following application.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** graze or feed livestock forage cut from areas treated with this product.
- Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions on the labels of EPA-registered tank-mix partners.
- Do not apply product to plants that will be consumed for food use.
- **DO NOT** blend this product onto dry fertilizer or any other granular material.
- Apply this product only through an overhead sprinkler irrigation system. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply aerially.
- **DO NOT** apply to golf course putting greens.

Resistance Management

For resistance management, this product contains Group 3 herbicides. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 3 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same area. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of this product or other Group 3 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use, and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: 1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; 2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; 3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.

INTEGRATED WEED PEST MANAGEMENT

Integrate this product into an overall weed pest management strategy whenever the use of a herbicide is required. Practices known to reduce weed development (tillage, crop competition) and herbicide use (weed scouting, proper application timing, banding) should be followed wherever possible. Consult local agricultural and weed authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES
THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.
BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Volume – Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure – Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle – Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

BOOMLESS GROUND APPLICATIONS

Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

HANDHELD TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS

Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS — OVERHEAD SPRINKLER IRRIGATION APPLICATION

Apply this product only through an overhead sprinkler irrigation system. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result in non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.

To avoid injury to foliage, make sure foliage is sufficiently wet before application or adequate irrigation is applied after application. If sprinkler distribution patterns overlap excessively, injury to leatherleaf ferns and other ornamentals may result.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to public water systems unless pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place. If necessary, a person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or someone under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments.

Operation Instructions

1. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional automatic, quick closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (e. g. diaphragm pump or piston pump), effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
8. Prepare a mixture with a minimum of 20 parts of water to 1 part herbicide(s) and inject this mixture into the overhead system. Injecting a larger volume of a more dilute mixture per hour will usually provide more accurate calibration of metering equipment. Maintain sufficient agitation to keep the herbicide in suspension.
9. Before injecting this product into the system, run the irrigation system long enough to wet the foliage, then inject the suspension mixture in the pesticide supply tank in 1 inch of irrigation water. After the application is complete, continue the irrigation until all residues are washed off the foliage.

Use Precautions for chemigation applications:

Where sprinkler distribution patterns do not overlap sufficiently, unacceptable weed control may result. Where sprinkler distribution patterns overlap excessively, crop injury may result.

MIXING LESCO STONEWALL 4L HERBICIDE ALONE

This product must be mixed thoroughly in the spray tank to ensure uniform application. Follow these steps:

- Fill the spray tank 1/4 full with clean water only.
- Start agitation and check to ensure it is working properly.
- For tank mixing instructions, refer to the section “**Mixing Order for Tank Mixtures**”.
- Maintain vigorous agitation in the spray tank before and during the application. This will ensure a well-mixed spray suspension. If this product was mixed with fertilizer in the spray tank, the fertilizer may aid resuspension if agitation is disturbed. However, it is recommended that the entire tank be used before stopping agitation.
- A spray colorant may be used with this product to mark areas as they are treated. This will improve application accuracy by minimizing swath skips and overlaps.
- Thoroughly clean the sprayer after use by flushing the system with water containing a detergent.

Refer to the **Pesticide Disposal** section of this label for waste disposal. Do not allow spray suspension to dry in the tank.

TANK MIXING LESCO STONEWALL 4L HERBICIDE

It is the pesticide user’s responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

This product may be tank mixed with certain other EPA-registered herbicides to provide a broader spectrum of weed control or to control emerged weeds. Tank mixes are permitted only in states where the tank mix partners(s) are registered for the application site and the turf and ornamental species listed.

Before tank mixing pesticides, test compatibility by mixing the products in a small container first. See the Compatibility Test section.

COMPATIBILITY TEST

Before mixing this product with other pesticides in the spray tank, test for compatibility by mixing all components (carrier and pesticide products) in an appropriate container in proportionate quantities. For example, 1 qt. would be 1/100 the volume of a 25 gals./A spray rate. At 1.0 lb./A, the rate of this product would be proportional to 6 ml per quart. Add approximately 1 teaspoon to a quart of water.

**Amount of Component to Add to One quart of Spray Carrier
(Assuming Carrier Volume of 25 gals./A)**

Component Formulations	Rate Per		Level Teaspoons
	Acre	1,000 sq. ft.	
LESCO Stonewall 4L Herbicide	21.0 fl. oz.	0.5 fl. oz.	1.0
Dry Tank Mix Partners	1.0 lb.	0.4 fl .oz.	1.5
Liquid Tank Mix Partners	1.0 pt.	0.4 fl. oz.	0.5

If components do not ball-up or form flakes, sludge, gels, oily films or layers, then the mixture is compatible. Let the mixture stand for 15 minutes. Incompatibility will usually occur within 5 minutes after mixing. If the components are not compatible, use a compatibility agent and rerun the test to determine if the mixture is suitable. If components are still not compatible, do not tank mix.

MIXING ORDER FOR TANK MIXTURES

When mixing this product with other components (carrier and partner pesticide products), allow products to completely dissolve between steps. Maintain agitation throughout mixing and application of the mixture.

Add the products to the spray tank in the following order:

1. Add products packaged in water-soluble bags first. Agitate the tank mixture. Allow the water-soluble bags to completely dissolve and the product to disperse before adding any other tank mix partner.
2. Then add water-dispersible granules (WDG or WG formulations) and wettable powders (WP formulations). Add wettable powders to the tank as agitation continues. Allow the product to disperse completely before other products are added.
3. Add spray adjuvants and spray markers. Read the adjuvant's label first and use only those adjuvants approved for application for the approved uses. For applications where an adjuvant will be used, it is recommended to select one that meets the standards of the Council of Producers and Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA) adjuvant certification.
4. Add LESCO STONEWALL 4L HERBICIDE, other flowable liquids (FL) or suspension concentrates (SC).
5. Add emulsifiable concentrates (EC) last.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply this product in a minimum of 20 gals./A (0.5 gal./1,000 sq. ft.) of carrier (water and/or fluid fertilizer) using a calibrated, low-pressure sprayer with 50-mesh or coarser screens. A broadcast boom or handheld wand designed for herbicide or insecticide application will provide the best results. Select nozzle pressure and gallonage to provide complete coverage.

EQUIVALENT MEASUREMENTS FOR LESCO STONEWALL 4L HERBICIDE

Rate (fl.oz./A)	Rate (fl.oz./1,000 sq.ft)	Approximate Equivalent- Tablespoons/1,000 sq. ft.
21	0.5	1.0
31	0.7	1.5
42	1.0	2
48	1.1	2.26

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS ESTABLISHED TURF

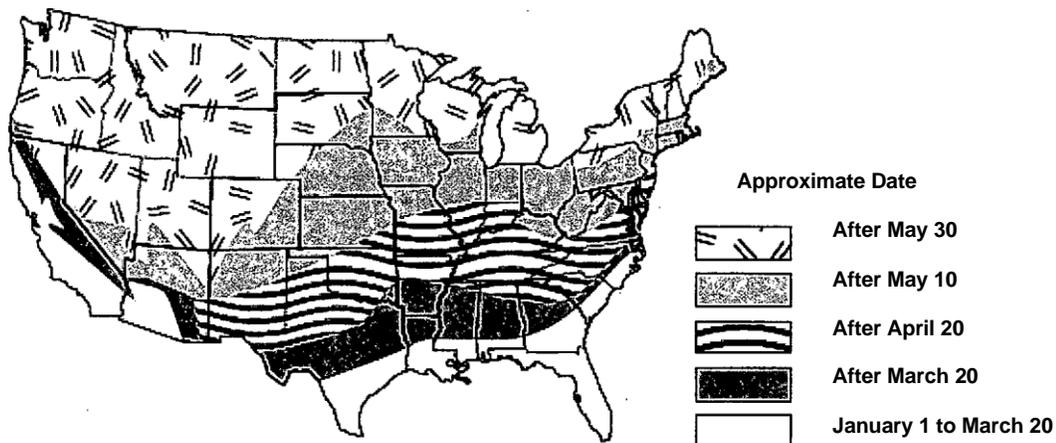
This product is a selective preemergence herbicide that, when properly applied, will control certain grass and broadleaf weeds in established turfgrasses including:

- Golf courses **excluding** putting greens
- Lawns
- Sod nurseries

The maximum amount of this product that may be applied per year is given for each turfgrass species in the **Annual Use Rates** section of the label.

For optimum weed control, this product should be activated by at least 0.5 inch of rainfall or irrigation before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days following application. See the map below for approximate crabgrass seed germination dates.

CRABGRASS SEED GERMINATION DATES



Use Restrictions-Turfgrass: Golf Courses, Lawns, and Sod Nurseries

- **DO NOT** apply this product to areas where dichondra, colonial bentgrass, velvet bentgrass, or annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) are desirable species.
- **DO NOT** cut (harvest) treated sod before 30 days after application. To avoid turfgrass injury, do not apply to newly set sod until the sod has rooted and exposed edges have filled in.
- To avoid turfgrass injury, **DO NOT** apply this product to turf stressed by conditions such as drought, low fertility, or pest damage.
- **DO NOT** apply this product to golf course putting greens.
- If you consistently mow creeping bentgrass at a height of less than 0.5 inch, **DO NOT** apply this product.

Use Precautions-Turfgrass: Golf Courses, Lawns, and Sod Nurseries

- Disturbing the herbicide barrier with cultural practices such as disking may result in reduced weed control.

APPLICATION TIMING AND RATE

Apply this product as a single application or in sequential applications to control weeds germinating throughout the year. All applications must be made before target weeds germinate because this product will not control weeds that have already emerged.

The amount of this product to apply depends upon:

- The length of residual weed control desired (the higher the application rate, the longer the control),
- Turf species,
- Maximum amount which can be applied to the turf species per calendar year. (See the next 2 tables.)

Length of Crabgrass Control*

LESCO STONEWALL 4L HERBICIDE (fl. oz./A)	Months									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
10										
16										
21										
24										
26										
31										

*Length of control varies by region. This table is an average for planning purposes.

ANNUAL USE RATES

This product can be applied to the turfgrass species listed in the following table.

Restriction: DO NOT apply more than the highest rate listed for each species in a calendar year.

MAXIMUM APPLICATION RATE OF LESCO STONEWALL 4L HERBICIDE PER CALENDAR YEAR BY TURF SPECIES

Turf Species	Fl. Oz. Product/A	Fl. Oz. Product/1,000 Sq. Ft.
Bermuda grass ² Bahigrass Centipedegrass Kikuyugrass Seashore Paspalum St. Augustinegrass ³ Tall Fescue (including turf-type) Zoysiagrass	21 - 48 ¹	0.5-1.1
Buffalograss Kentucky Bluegrass Perennial Ryegrass	10 - 30 ¹	0.23-0.70
Fine Fescue	10 - 24 ¹	0.23-0.55
Creeping Bentgrass (0.5 inch or more in height) ⁴	10 - 21 ¹	0.23-0.48

¹ This product may be applied more than once a year as long as the total amount applied is not greater than the maximum application rate for each turf species. All applications must be made before weed seeds germinate.
² May be used on newly-sprigged or plugged Bermudagrass at rates not to exceed 17 fl.oz./A (0.39 fl.oz./1,000 sq. ft.). Newly- sprigged or plugged Bermudagrass stolon rooting may be temporarily inhibited.
³ Use an initial rate of 16 -32 fl.oz./A per application.
⁴ To avoid grass injury, do not apply this product to creeping bentgrass mowed at less than 0.5 inch in height.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Barnyardgrass	Goosegrass ⁵	Pigweed
Bluegrass, Annual (<i>Poa annua</i>) ¹	Henbit ²	Purslane, Common
Carpetweed	Itchgrass	Pusley, Florida
Chickweed, Common ²	Johnsongrass (from seed)	Shepherdspurse ²
Chickweed, Mouseear (from seed)	Junglerice	Signalgrass, Broadleaf
Crabgrass (Large, Smooth) ³	Knotweed ²	Speedwell, Persian
Crowfootgrass	Kochia	Sprangletop
Cupgrass, Woolly	Lambsquarter, Common	Spurge, Prostrate
Foxtails, Annual	Lovegrass	Witchgrass
	Panicum (Texas, Fall, Browntop)	Woodsorrel, Yellow (from seed)

¹ In areas where *Poa annua* is a winter annual, apply this product (see rate table) in August or September to established, non-overseeded turf before *Poa annua* seeds germinate. These timings are approximate. Consult State Extension Service for more specific timing for your area. Also see the section of this label **Poa Annua Control in Established Bermudagrass Overseeded with Perennial Ryegrass (AZ, CA, NV, and TX only)**.

² To control this weed, apply this product in late summer, fall, or winter before weed seeds germinate.

³ **Fall Applications for Spring Crabgrass Control in Cool-Season Grasses:** In those areas where the ground freezes in the winter, this product can be applied in the fall at rates of 21 – 24 fl.oz./A after the soil temperature falls below 50°F but before the ground freezes. This application will control crabgrass the following spring.

⁴ Suppression only.

⁵ In any area a single application of 21 – 48 fl.oz./A of this product will control goosegrass. However, under heavy goosegrass pressure and/or an extended growing season, weed control will be most effective by making an initial application of 21 – 26 fl.oz./A followed by a second application 60-90 days later. Do not exceed the maximum rate for the turf species listed in the Maximum Application Rates Table.

LESCO STONEWALL 4L HERBICIDE AFTER OVERSEEDING TURF

Injury to desirable seedlings is likely if this product is applied before the secondary roots of seedlings are in the second inch of soil, not thatch plus soil. To reduce the potential to injure overseeded turf, wait 60 days after seeding or until after the second mowing, whichever is longer, before applying this product.

WHEN TO OVERSEED AFTER APPLICATION – ALL STATES*

This product will inhibit the development of turfgrass species overseeded too soon after application. Follow rates and intervals in the table below for best overseeding/reseeding results.

*Note: See exceptions for “*Poa Annua* Control in Established Bermudagrass Overseeded with Perennial Ryegrass below:

Amount of LESCO STONEWALL 4L HERBICIDE Fl.Oz. Product/A	Interval (Months Before Overseeding)*		
	North	Transition	South
16	4	4	4
21	5	4	4
24	6	5	5
26	-	6	6
31	-	7	7
36	-	-	9
42	-	-	10
48	-	-	12

Poa annua control in Established Bermudagrass Overseeded with Perennial Ryegrass (AZ, CA, NV, and TX only)

Use on golf courses (excluding golf course putting greens), lawns, and sod nurseries when overseeding with perennial ryegrass (minimum seeding rate of 350 lbs./A).

Amount to Apply	When to Apply	Expected Control	Use Instructions
12 to 21 fl.oz./A	<p>First application: 6 to 8 weeks BEFORE ryegrass over seeding.</p> <p>Second application: 4 to 8 weeks AFTER over seeding or when perennial ryegrass roots are in the second inch of soil.</p>	<p>First application for 70% or greater control of <i>Poa annua</i>.</p> <p>Second application may enhance control.</p>	<p>Some seedling mortality and temporary reduction in root growth of new seedlings may occur.</p> <p>To reduce the potential for seedling mortality, maintain a moist seedbed with light, frequent irrigation.</p>
<p>USE PRECAUTIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make no more than 2 applications per year for this use, and do not exceed a total of 27 fl.oz./A per year. • Do not make a second application if any injury to the ryegrass is observed after the first application. • Do not make a second application unless the product was first applied before overseeding. 			

*The amount of this product to apply depends on: the length of residual control desired (the higher the application rate, the longer the control).

Note: The higher the rate, the greater the potential for seedling mortality.

Control of *Poa annua* control in Perennial Ryegrass Overseedings (AL, LA, GA, MS, NC, SC, and TN only)

Use on golf courses (excluding golf course putting greens) when overseeding with perennial ryegrass only (minimum seeding rate of 350 lbs./A).

Amount to Apply	When to Apply	Expected Control	Use Instructions
12 to 21 fl.oz./A*	8 - 10 weeks before ryegrass overseeding	70% or greater	To maximize seedling establishment, use lower rate and/or the maximum time interval before overseeding. To maximize <i>Poa annua</i> control, use higher rate and shorter time interval before overseeding.

USE PRECAUTIONS:

- Some seedling mortality and temporary reduction in root growth of new seedlings may occur.
- To reduce the potential for seedling mortality, maintain a moist seedbed with light, frequent irrigations.

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS
ORNAMENTALS (CONTAINER, FIELD, AND LANDSCAPE GROWN, INCLUDING CHRISTMAS TREE FARMS), RIGHTS-OF-WAY, GROUNDS OF UTILITIES, UNGRAZED FENCE ROWS

This product is registered for preemergence control of grass and broadleaf weeds in:

- Container, Field Grown, and Landscape Ornamentals;
- Conifer and Hardwood Seedling Nurseries
- Established Perennials and Wildflower Plantings
- Non-Crop Areas Including Managed Rights-of-Way for Transportation Systems and Utilities (including Roadways, Roadsides, Railways, and Equipment Yards);
- Facilities Including Substations, Tank Farms, Pumping Stations, Parking and Storage Areas, Ungrazed Fence Rows; and
- Christmas Tree Farms

APPLICATION, TIMING, AND INFORMATION

1. This product will not control emerged weeds.
2. May be applied to newly-transplanted and established ornamentals as broadcast or over-the-top-spray.
3. Is most effective when applied to soil free of clods, weeds, and debris such as leaves and mulch.
4. Is most effective when the product is activated in the soil before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days after application.
5. Is activated when the treated area receives at least 0.5 inch of irrigation or rainfall, or shallow (1 to 2 inches) mechanical incorporation.

PRECAUTIONS

To reduce injury potential:

1. Direct application of this product to rapidly growing tissue or buds may injure desirable plants. In the spring when buds are rapidly growing and expanding, over-the-top application of this product may injure new growth of desirable plants, however these effects are temporary. To reduce the possibility of injury at this time, wait to apply this product over-the-top of newly emerged vegetation until it has hardened off, unless your experience indicates that the ornamental plant will not be injured by the over-the-top application.
2. After application, immediately apply overhead irrigation to the foliage to wash this product from plant surfaces onto soil (watering the foliage of plants before application may improve the washing process).

ORNAMENTAL AND CHRISTMAS TREE FARMS

APPLICATION RATES

Amount to Apply	When to Apply	Comments/Instructions
21 – 48 fl.oz./A or 0.5 – 1.1 fl.oz./1,000 sq. ft.	In fall or spring before weeds germinate or after weeds are removed.	Use the higher rate for longer control. This product may be applied more than once per year as long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed 48 fl.oz./A per year.

*Note: For band application calculate amount per acre:

Band width in inches

Row width in inches x Broadcast rate = amount to apply per acre or field

APPLICATION SITES AND INSTRUCTIONS

Site	Application Instructions
Newly-Transplanted container or Field Nursery Stock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay application until soil has settled around transplants. • Water transplants thoroughly before application. • Apply after cuttings form roots and are established. • To avoid inhibition of the tissue union, apply before budding/grafting or after buds/grafts have taken.
Established Container, Field Nursery Stock, or Landscape Plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply at any time as a broadcast, over-the-top, or directed spray.
Landscape (or Ornamental) Plantings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply as a broadcast, over-the-top, or as a directed spray. • Delay applications to newly-transplanted ornamentals until soil has settled around transplants.
Bare Ground Application for Container Placement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply to soil (including mulch, gravel, wood chips, or other permeable base) upon which containerized ornamentals are placed. • After this product is applied, perform shallow cultivation or hand weeding only, or avoid disturbing the herbicide barrier.
In Shade Houses and Uncovered Polyhouses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After this product is applied, uncovered polyhouses must remain open for at least 7 days and ornamentals must receive 2 irrigations totaling at least 0.5 inch of water before covering.

Ornamental Bulbs and Perennial Wildflower Plantings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This product may be applied to bulbs or perennial wildflower species listed in the section, Apply before or after bulbs emerge but before bulbs bloom and weeds emerge. In wildflowers, a post emergence herbicide labeled for wildflowers may be needed to control weeds that have already emerged.
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TANK MIXTURES FOR USE ON CONTAINER, FIELD GROWN AND LANDSCAPE

It is the pesticide user’s responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

This product may be tank mixed with other registered herbicides listed on this label to provide a broader spectrum of weed control or to control emerged weeds. Tank mixes with this product are for use only in states where the tank mix partner(s), application site, and intended use pattern are registered.

Follow the label directions of the tank mix partner(s) for application rates, timing, weeds controlled, tolerant ornamentals, and specific use precautions and/or restrictions.

Before combining a tank-mix partner in the spray tank, test for compatibility as described on this label.

TANK-MIX PARTNERS FOR LESCO STONEWALL 4L HERBICIDE ON ORNAMENTALS

Active Ingredient	Precautions/Instructions
Oxyfluorfen (use on conifers only)	Mix oxyfluorfen with this product for post emergence control of certain broadleaf weeds including malva and filaree.
Isoxaben, Simazine, Smetolachlor	See product labels for weed spectrum and tolerant ornamentals.
Glyphosate, Glufosinate	<p>These nonselective tank mix herbicides control most emerged annual broadleaves and grasses.</p> <p>Take extreme care to prevent tank mixtures with these products from contacting the foliage and stems of turf grass, trees, shrubs, or other desirable vegetation because desirable vegetation may be severely injured or killed. Apply these tank mixtures as a directed spray and use a shield to prevent spray from contacting foliage of desirable plants.</p> <p>Following instructions on the tank mix partner’s label, delay irrigation of the treated area to allow time for the herbicide to be absorbed by weed foliage.</p>

TOLERANT ORNAMENTAL SPECIES

This product will not harm most trees, shrubs, vines, and flowers.

The species listed in the **TOLERANT ORNAMENTAL SPECIES-ALL STATES** table below are tolerant to proflaminate.

This product may be applied, except in CA, to the species listed in the table entitled **TOLERANT ORNAMENTAL SPECIES/VARIETIES – ALL STATES EXCEPT CA**

This product may be applied over-the-top of the listed species. The species that are not tolerant to proflaminate when grown in containers are indicated.

When plants are under stress (such as heat, drought, or frost damage), some cultivars of listed plants may be sensitive to this product.

TOLERANT ORNAMENTAL SPECIES - ALL STATES

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Abies</i> spp.**	Fir species** (Balsam, Fraser, Noble, etc.)
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese Maple
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple
<i>Actinidia chinensis</i> *	Kiwi*
<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	Lily-of-the-Nile (African Lily)
<i>Arctostaphylos densiflora</i>	Vine Hill Manzanita
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape Weed
<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Japanese Aucuba
<i>Berberis gladwynensis</i>	Barberry
<i>Berberis julianae</i>	Wintergreen Barberry
<i>Berberis mentorensis</i>	Mentor Barberry
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese Barberry
<i>Berberis verruculosa</i>	Warty Barberry
<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Japanese Boxwood
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Scotch Heather
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Hottentot Fig (Ice Plant)
<i>Cassia artemisioides</i>	Feathery Cassia
<i>Ceanothus rigidus</i>	Wild Lilac
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	False Cypress
<i>Cleyera japonica</i>	Cleyera

<i>Citrus</i> spp.*	Citrus species*
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	American Dogwood
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas Grass
<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>	Cranberry Cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster buxifolius</i>	Cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	Bearberry Cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i>	Rockspray Cotoneaster
<i>Crataegus</i> spp.	Hawthorne
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress
<i>Delosperma alba</i>	White Trailing Ice Plant
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Hop Bush
<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	Silverberry
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Wintercreeper
<i>Euonymus japonica</i>	Japanese Spindle Tree (Evergreen Euonymus)
<i>Euonymus kiautschovica</i>	Spreading Euonymus
<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Japanese Aralia
<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>	Border Forsythia
<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>	Greenstem Forsythia
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Gardenia, Cape-Jasmine
<i>Gladiolus</i> spp.**	Gladiolus species**
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy
<i>Hibiscus</i> **	Rose of Sharon**
<i>Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis</i> **	Chinese Hibiscus**
<i>Ilex cornuta</i> **	Chinese Holly**
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Japanese Holly
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American Holly
<i>Ilex pernyi</i>	Holly
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon Holly
<i>Iris</i> spp.**	Iris species**
<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>	Winter Jasmine
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Chinese Juniper
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	Shore Juniper
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Creeping Juniper
<i>Juglans</i> spp.*	Walnut*
<i>Justicia brandegeana</i>	Shrimp Plant
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle
<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>	Amur Privet
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Japanese Privet
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Glossy Privet (wax-leaf)
<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Big Blue Lilyturf
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tatarian Honeysuckle
<i>Magnolia</i> spp.**	Magnolia species**
<i>Malephora luteola</i>	Ice Plant
<i>Malus</i> spp.*	Crabapple*
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Heavenly Bamboo
<i>Narcissus</i> spp.**	Narcissus species**
<i>Nerium</i> spp.	Oleander
<i>Olea europaea</i> *	Olive*
<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i> **	Mondo Grass**
<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>	Trailing African Daisy
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	Sourwood
<i>Persea americana</i> *	Avocado*

<i>Photinia fraseri</i>	Frasier's Photinia (Redtip)
<i>Picea spp.**</i>	Spruce species** (Colorado Blue, Norway, etc.)
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub
<i>Pinus brutia</i>	Calabrian Pine
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine
<i>Pinus elliottii</i>	Slash Pine
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Black Pine
<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scotch Pine
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine
<i>Pinus thunbergiana</i>	Japanese Black Pine
<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	Virginia Pine
<i>Pistacia spp.*</i>	Pistachio*
<i>Pittosporum rhombifolium</i>	Queensland Pittosporum
<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Japanese Pittosporum
<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	Japanese Yew
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	English Laurel
<i>Prunus spp.*</i>	Almond, Apricot, Nectarine, Peach, Plum, and Prune*
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii***</i>	Douglas Fir***
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Firethorn, Scarlet
<i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i>	Firethorn
<i>Pyracantha koidzumii</i>	Firethorn
<i>Pyrus spp.</i>	Bradford Pear spp.
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Oak species
<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	Indian Hawthorne
<i>Rhododendron (including Azalea)</i>	'Coral Bells' 'Formosa' 'Hino-crimson' 'PJM' 'Roseum Elegans'
<i>Rosa banksiae</i>	Lady Bank's Rose
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis*</i>	Rosemary*
<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>	Leatherleaf Fern
<i>Santolina virens</i>	Lavender Cotton
<i>Sedum album</i>	Stonecrop
<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Japanese Boxcherry
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Japanese Yew
<i>Taxus media</i>	Yew
<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>	Star Jasmine
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Canada Hemlock
<i>Tulipa spp.</i>	Tulip species
<i>Viburnum japonicum</i>	Japanese Viburnum
<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i>	Sweet Viburnum
<i>Viburnum plicatum</i>	Japanese Snowball
<i>Viburnum rigidum</i>	Canary Island Viburnum
<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Laurustinus
<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	Cranberry Bush*
<i>Viburnum wrightii</i>	Leatherleaf Viburnum
<i>Vinca major</i>	Vinca
<i>Vinca minor</i>	Dwarf Periwinkle
<i>Vitis spp.*</i>	Grape*
<i>Weigela florida</i>	Old Fashioned Weigela
<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>	Spanish Bayonet
<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Yucca, Adam's Needle

*Do not use on food producing trees, vines, or plants.

**Not for use on container grown plants.

***Use on landscape ornamentals only.

TOLERANT ORNAMENTAL SPECIES/VARIETIES – ALL STATES EXCEPT CA

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	Abelia, Sherwood
<i>Achillea</i> spp.	Yarrow, King Edward
<i>Agapanthus orientalis</i>	Agapanthus
<i>Akebia quintata</i>	Five-Leaf or Chocolate Vine
<i>Allium cernuum</i>	Lady's Leek, Nodding Onion
<i>Anemone hybrida</i>	Japanese Anemone
<i>Aquilegia</i> spp.	Aquilegia, Red and Gold
<i>Artemisia</i> spp.	Wormwood, Silver Mound and Castle
<i>Aster</i> spp.	Aster, Bonny Blue, Purple Dome
<i>Aster X frikartii</i>	
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady Fern
<i>Begonia</i> spp.	Fibrous Begonia, Begonia Grandis Heartfelt, Bergenia
<i>Bergenia cordifolia</i>	
<i>Boltonia asteroides</i>	Snowbank
<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	Bougainvillea
<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Butterfly Bush (Dwarf Blue); Royal Red
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Crimson Bottlebrush
<i>Campanula carpatica</i>	Tussock Bellflower (White Clips)
<i>Campsis X tagliabuana</i>	Trumpet Creeper, Trumpet Flower; Madam Galen
<i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i>	
<i>Chrysanthemum nipponicum</i>	Nippon Daisy
<i>Coreopsis</i> spp.	Coreopsis (Calliopsis), Early Sunrise and Moonbeam
<i>Crocosmia</i> spp.	Lucifer
<i>Delosperma</i> spp.	Cooperi Pink
<i>Delphinium</i> spp.	Larkspur; Blue Elf
<i>Dianthus deltoides</i>	Dianthus; Maiden Pinks 'Zing'
<i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i>	Cheddar Pink
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Coneflower, Purple; Magnus
<i>Forsythia suspensa</i>	Weeping Forsythia
<i>Gaillardia</i> spp.	Blanket Flower; 'Goblin'
<i>Gaura</i> spp.	Bee blossom
<i>Gentiana dahlurica</i>	Dahurian Gentian
<i>Geranium cinereum</i>	Cranesbill
<i>Gypsophila repens</i>	Baby's Breath
<i>Helianthemum</i> spp.	Sunrose
<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.	Daylily; Aztec Gold, Stella De Oro, Tender Love
<i>Heucherella</i> spp.	Coral Bell; Bridget Bloom
<i>Hibiscus</i> spp.	Mallow; Disco Bell White
<i>Hosta plantaginea</i>	Hosta, Plantain Lily (Fragrant)
<i>Hosta sieboldiana</i>	Hosta, 'Seersucker'
<i>Houttuynia cordata</i> var. <i>variegata</i>	
<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	Bigleaf Hydrangea
<i>Inula ensifolia</i>	Swordleaf, inula
<i>Iris ensata</i>	Sword-Leaved Iris; Jodlesong
<i>Iris siberica</i>	Siberian Iris; Cabernet
<i>Juniperus davurica</i>	Parsoni

<i>Lagerstromia indica x fauriei</i>	Crape Myrtle; Tuscarora
<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Weeping Lantana
<i>Lavender spp.</i>	Lavender; Munstead
<i>Leontopodium alpinum Ligustrum sinense</i>	Edelweiss Chinese Privet; Variegated
<i>Lilium spp.</i>	Lily; Jazz
<i>Liriope muscari var. variegata</i>	Liriope, Variegated
<i>Liriope spicata</i>	Liriope, Creeping
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Cardinal Flower, Indian Pink
<i>Loropetalum chinense</i>	Burgundy
<i>Lythrum spp.</i>	Loosestrife; Modern Pink
<i>Miscanthus sinensis**</i>	Yaku Jima**, Silberfeder**
<i>Oenothera missouriensis</i>	Evening Primrose
<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>	Osmanthus (False Holly); Gulf Tide
<i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i>	Tree Peony
<i>Pennisetum setaceum** Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>	Fountaingrass (Dwarf)**
<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	Dragonhead, False; Vivid
<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	Oak; Shumard's Red
<i>Raphiolepis umbellata</i>	Yedda Hawthorne
<i>Rhododendron</i> (including Azalea)	'Delaware Valley White' 'Flame Creeper' 'Girard Crimson' 'George L. Tabor' 'Wakeiebisu' 'White Gumpo'
<i>Rudbeckia spp.</i>	Black-Eyed Susan; Goldstrum
<i>Saxifraga spp.</i>	Saxifrage; Purple Dome
<i>Scabiosa spp.</i>	Pincushion Flower
<i>Sedum caucicola</i>	Stonecrop; Lidakense
<i>Sedum dasyphyllum</i>	Stonecrop
<i>Sedum spurium</i>	Stonecrop; Dragon's Blood
<i>Spiraea bumalda</i>	Spirea; Anthony Waterer
<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Australian Brushcherry
<i>Teucrium spp.</i>	Germander
<i>Thalictrum dipterocarpum</i>	Meadow Rue
<i>Veronica spp.</i>	Veronica, Speedwell; Sunny Border
<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>	Arrowwood Viburnum

**Not for use on container grown plants

NEW PLANTINGS, REPLANTING, AND ROTATIONAL PLANTINGS

Nursery, landscape, or non-cropland areas treated with this product should be rotated only to ornamental species listed on this label for 1 year following application unless the following test has shown species safety:

Before planting a species not listed on this label, it is recommended that several test strips of an indicator plant such as wheat, sorghum, or corn be sown into the treated area. If the indicator plants germinate and grow normally to a height of 12 inches with normal root development, it is safe to plant.

In areas disturbed by new plantings or replanting of labeled species, it may be necessary to retreat exposed soil to maintain satisfactory weed control, but do not apply more than 48 fl.oz./A per year.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage

Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not store near seeds, fertilizers, or foodstuffs. Keep away from heat and flame.

Pesticide Disposal

Open dumping is prohibited. Waste resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Rinse spray equipment. Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of as described above, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling [less than or equal to 5 gallons]

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use and disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

Container Handling [more than 5 gallons]

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container or pressure rinse (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple Rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

Container Handling [greater than 5 gallons]

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

CONDITION OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully and completely. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Buyer and/or User assume all risks of ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences or damages that may result from conditions outside or beyond the control of LESCO, Inc. including but not limited to, such factors as manner of use or application, weather or weather conditions outside the range considered normal at the application site or for the time period in which the product is applied, the presence of other materials, incompatible products, or other influencing factors which are beyond the control of LESCO, Inc.. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and/or User, and Buyer and/or User agrees to hold LESCO, Inc. harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

LESCO, Inc. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with the Directions for Use under normal use conditions. To the extent consistent with applicable law, this warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of LESCO, Inc. and Buyer and/or User assume the risk of any such use. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, LESCO, INC. MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

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